

Memorandum

To : Mr. Ramon J. Hirsig
Executive Director – MIC: 73

Date: November 25, 2004

From : Randie L. Henry, Deputy Director
Sales and Use Tax Department – MIC: 43



Subject : Regulation 1802, *Place of Sale and Use for Purposes of
Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Taxes*
Chief Counsel's Rulemaking Calendar – December 14, 2004

I am requesting your approval to place proposed amendments to Regulation 1802, *Place of Sale and Use for Purposes of Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Taxes*, on the Chief Counsel's Rulemaking Calendar for Board approval.

The proposed amendments would:

1. Incorporate the provisions of ABX5 9 (Stats. 2003, Ch. 2) which decreases the local sales and use tax rate imposed by a county from 1.25% to 1%, operative July 1, 2004. The provisions of ABX5 9 were approved as a result of the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. Proposed amendments to subdivision (b)(7)(C)(1) and (2) incorporate this change.
2. AB 2115 (Stats. 2004, Ch. 610) amended ABX5 9 to provide that during the Triple Flip, the applicable local sales and use tax rate in the case of a county is 1%, and in the case of a city is .75% or less. Proposed amendments to subdivision (b)(7)(C)(2) incorporate this change.
3. Make non-substantive revisions in various parts of the regulation to be consistent with other regulations.
4. Make a non-substantive revision to subdivision (c)(1) to correct a referencing error. Subdivision (c)(1) makes a reference to Regulation 1684(b) "Convention and Trade Show Activities." The reference should be to Regulation 1684(c) "Retailers Not Engaged in Business in State."

Attached are the proposed amendments to the regulation, which reflect the above updates and corrections. I have also attached Regulation 1684, *Collection of Use Tax by Retailers*, for your reference.

We request your approval to place the matter on the Chief Counsel's Rulemaking Calendar on December 14, 2004, for Board authorization to amend the regulation in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 1, section 100. Legal Department staff has advised us

that this change is without regulatory effect and is not subject to the normal public hearing process.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please let me know or contact Ms. Mariflor Jimenez at (916) 324-2952.

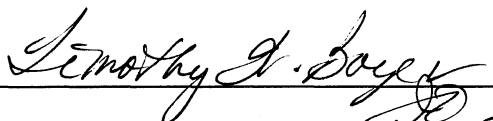
Attachment

Recommendation by:



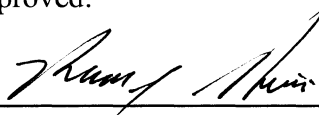
Randie L. Henry, Deputy Director

Approved:



Timothy Boyer, Chief Counsel
Legal Department

Approved:



Ramon J. Hirsig, Executive Director

BOARD APPROVED

At the _____ Board Meeting

Deborah Pellegrini, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

Attachments

cc (all with attachments):
Mr. Timothy Boyer (MIC 83)
Ms. Deborah Pellegrini (MIC 81)
Ms. Janice Thurston (MIC 82)
Mr. John Waid (MIC 82)
Mr. Jeffrey L. McGuire (MIC 92)
Mr. Geoffrey E. Lyle (MIC 50)
Acting BTC Team Supervisor (MIC 50)
Ms. Mariflor Jimenez (MIC 50)

**Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1802. PLACE OF SALE AND USE FOR PURPOSES OF
BRADLEY BURNS UNIFORM LOCAL SALES AND USE TAXES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.

(1) RETAILERS HAVING ONE PLACE OF BUSINESS. For the purposes of the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law, if a retailer has only one place of business in this state, all California retail sales of that retailer in which that place of business participates occur at that place of business unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his or her agent to an out-of-state destination, or to a common carrier for delivery to an out-of-state destination.

(2) RETAILERS HAVING MORE THAN ONE PLACE OF BUSINESS.

(A) If a retailer has more than one place of business in this state but only one place of business participates in the sale, the sale occurs at that place of business.

(B) If a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participate in the sale, the sale occurs at the place of business where the principal negotiations are carried on. If this place is the place where the order is taken, it is immaterial that the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment, or billing. For the purposes of this regulation, an employee's activities will be attributed to the place of business out of which he or she works.

(3) PLACE OF PASSAGE OF TITLE IMMATERIAL. If title to the tangible personal property sold passes to the purchaser in California, it is immaterial that title passes to the purchaser at a place outside of the local taxing jurisdiction in which the retailer's place of business is located, or that the property sold is never within the local taxing jurisdiction in which the retailer's place of business is located.

(b) PLACE OF SALE IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES.

(1) VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS. The place of sale is the place at which the vending machine is located. If an operator purchases property under a resale certificate or from an out-of-state seller without payment of tax and the operator is the consumer of the property, for purposes of the use tax, the use occurs at the place where the vending machine is located.

(2) ITINERANT MERCHANTS. The place of sale with respect to sales made by sellers who have no permanent place of business and who sell from door to door for their own account shall be deemed to be in the county in which is located the seller's permanent address as shown on the seller's permit issued to him or her. If this address is in a county imposing sales and use taxes, sales tax applies with respect to all sales unless otherwise exempt. If this address is not in a county imposing sales and use taxes, he or she must collect the use tax with respect to property sold and delivered or shipped to customers located in a county imposing sales and use taxes.

(3) RETAILERS UNDER SECTION 6015. Persons regarded by the Board as retailers under Section 6015(b) of the Revenue and Taxation Code are regarded as selling tangible personal property through salespersons, representatives, peddlers, canvassers or agents who operate under or obtain the property from them. The place of sale shall be deemed to be:

(A) the business location of the retailer if the retailer has only one place of business in this state, exclusive of any door-to-door solicitations of orders, or

(B) the business location of the retailer where the principal negotiations are carried on, exclusive of any door-to-door solicitations of orders, if more than one instate place of business of the retailer participates in the sale.

The amendments to paragraph (b)(3) apply only to transactions entered into on or after July 1, 1990.

(4) AUCTIONEERS. The place of sale by an auctioneer is the place at which the auction is held. Operative July 1, 1996, auctioneers shall report local sales tax revenue to the participating jurisdiction (as defined in subdivision (c) below) in which the sales take place, with respect to auction events which result in taxable sales in an aggregate amount of \$500,000 or more.

(5) OUT-OF-STATE RETAILERS WHO MAINTAIN A STOCK OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA. Operative October 1, 1993, if an out-of-state retailer does not have a permanent place of business in

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1802

this state other than a stock of tangible personal property, the place of sale is the city, county, or city and county from which delivery or shipment is made. Local tax collected by the Board for such sales will be distributed to that city, county, or city and county.

(6) **FACTORY-BUILT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.** The place of sale or purchase of a factory-built school building (relocatable classroom) as defined in paragraph (c)(4)(B) of Regulation 1521 (18 CCR 1521), Construction Contractors, is the place of business of the retailer of the factory-built school building regardless of whether sale of the building includes installation or whether the building is placed upon a permanent foundation.

(7) **JET FUEL.**

(A) In General. The place of sale or purchase of jet fuel is the city, county, or city and county which is the point of the delivery of the jet fuel to the aircraft, if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The principal negotiations for the sale are conducted at the retailer's place of business in this state; and
2. The retailer has more than one place of business in the state.

(B) The local sales or use tax revenue derived from the sale or purchase of jet fuel under the conditions set forth in this subdivision shall be transmitted by the Board, to the city, county, or city and county where the airport is located at which such delivery occurs.

(C) Multi-Jurisdictional Airports. For the purposes of this regulation, the term "multi-jurisdictional airport" means and includes an airport that is owned or operated by a city, county, or city and county, that has enacted a state-administered local sales and use tax ordinance and as to which the owning or operating city, county, or city and county is different from the city, county, or city and county in which the airport is located. Through June 30, 2004, the local tax rate is imposed at 1.25% by Revenue and Taxation Code section 7202 (a). Operative July 1, 2004, the local tax rate is imposed at 1% by Revenue and Taxation Code section 7203.1 The ~~1.25%~~ local tax revenue derived from sales of jet fuel at a "multi-jurisdictional airport" shall, notwithstanding ~~S~~subdivision (B), be transmitted by the Board as follows:

1. In the case of the 0.25% local sales tax imposed by counties under Government Code section 29530 and Revenue and Taxation Code section 7202(a), or operative July 1, 2004, imposed by counties under Revenue and Taxation Code section 7203.1(a)(1), half of the revenue to the county which owns or operates the airport (or in which the city which owns or operates the airport is located) and half to the county in which the airport is located.

2. In the case of the remaining 1% of the local sales tax imposed by counties under Revenue and Taxation Code section 7202(a), or operative July 1, 2004, the remaining 0.75%, imposed by counties under Revenue and Taxation Code section 7203.1(a)(2), and in the case of the local sales tax imposed by cities at a rate of up to 1%, or operative July 1, 2004, at a rate of up to 0.75% under Revenue and Taxation Code section 7203.1(a)(2), and offset against the local sales tax of the county in which the city is located under Revenue and Taxation Code section 7202(h), half of the revenue to the city which owns or operates the airport and half to the city in which the airport is located. If the airport is either owned or operated by a county or is located in the unincorporated area of a county, or is owned or operated by a county and is located in the unincorporated area of a different county, the local sales tax revenue which would have been transmitted to a city under this subdivision shall be transmitted to the corresponding county.

3. Notwithstanding the rules specified in ~~S~~subdivisions 1. and 2., the following special rules apply:

a. In the case of retail sales of jet fuel in which the point of the delivery of the jet fuel to the aircraft, as described in subdivision (A), is San Francisco International Airport, the Board shall transmit one-half of the local sales tax revenues derived from such sales to the City and County of San Francisco, and the other half to the County of San Mateo.

b. In the case of retail sales of jet fuel in which the point of the delivery of the jet fuel to the aircraft, as described in ~~S~~subdivision (A), is Ontario International Airport, the Board shall transmit local sales taxes with respect to those sales in accordance with both of the following:

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c. All of the revenues that are derived from a local sales tax imposed by the City of Ontario shall be transmitted to that city.

d. All of the revenues that are derived from a local sales tax imposed by the County of San Bernardino shall be allocated to that county.

(D) Otherwise, as provided elsewhere in this regulation.

(c) ALLOCATION OF SALES TAX AND APPLICATION OF USE TAX.

Local sales tax is allocated to the place where the sale is deemed to take place under the above rules. The local use tax ordinance of the jurisdiction where the property at issue is put to its first functional use applies to such use. As used in this subdivision, the term "participating jurisdiction" means any city, city and county, or county which has entered into a contract with the Board for administration of that entity's local sales and use tax.

APPLICATION OF USE TAX GENERALLY.

(1) When the order for the property is sent by the purchaser directly to the retailer at an out-of-state location and the property is shipped directly to the purchaser in this state from a point outside this state, the transaction is subject to the local use tax ordinance of the participating jurisdiction where the first functional use is made. Operative July 1, 1996, for transactions of \$500,000 or more, except with respect to persons who register with the Board to collect use tax under Regulation 1684(b)(c) (18 CCR 1684), the seller shall report the local use tax revenues derived therefrom directly to such participating jurisdiction.

(2) Operative July 1, 1996, if a person who is required to report and pay use tax directly to the Board makes a purchase in the amount of \$500,000 or more, that person shall report the local use tax revenues derived therefrom to the participating jurisdiction in which the first functional use of the property is made.

The amendments to paragraph (b)(4) and new paragraph (c) shall apply prospectively only to transactions entered into on or after July 1, 1996. New paragraph (c) shall not apply to lease transactions.

Authority: Section 7051 revenue and Taxation Code

References: Sections 6012.6, 6015, 6359, 6359.45, 7202, 7204.03 and 7205, Revenue and Taxation Code.

State of California
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
SALES AND USE TAX REGULATIONS

Regulation 1684. COLLECTION OF USE TAX BY RETAILERS.

Reference: Sections 6203, 6204, 6226 and 7051.3, Revenue and Taxation Code.
Section 513(d)(3)(A), Internal Revenue Code (26 USC).

(a) RETAILERS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS IN STATE. Retailers engaged in business in this state as defined in Section 6203 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and making sales of tangible personal property, the storage, use, or other consumption of which is subject to the tax must register with the Board and, at the time of making the sales, or, if the storage, use or other consumption of the tangible personal property is not then taxable, at the time it becomes taxable, collect the tax from the purchaser and give the purchaser a receipt therefor.

Any retailer deriving rentals from a lease of tangible personal property situated in this state is a "retailer engaged in business in this state" and is required to collect the tax at the time rentals are paid by his lessee.

The use of a computer server on the Internet to create or maintain a World Wide Web page or site by an out-of-state retailer will not be considered a factor in determining whether the retailer has a substantial nexus with California. No Internet Service Provider, On-line Service Provider, internetwork communication service provider, or other Internet access service provider, or World Wide Web hosting services shall be deemed the agent or representative of any out-of-state retailer as a result of the service provider maintaining or taking orders via a web page or site on a computer server that is physically located in this state.

A retailer is not "engaged in business in this state" based solely on its use of a representative or independent contractor in this state for purposes of performing warranty or repair services with respect to tangible personal property sold by the retailer, provided that the ultimate ownership of the representative or independent contractor so used and the retailer is not substantially similar. For purposes of this paragraph, "ultimate owner" means a stock holder, bond holder, partner, or other person holding an ownership interest.

(b) CONVENTION AND TRADE SHOW ACTIVITIES. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "convention and trade show activity" means any activity of a kind traditionally conducted at conventions, annual meetings, or trade shows, including, but not limited to, any activity one of the purposes of which is to attract persons in an industry generally (without regard to membership in the sponsoring organization) as well as members of the public to the show for the purpose of displaying industry products or to stimulate interest in, and demand for, industry products or services, or to educate persons engaged in the industry in the development of new products and services or new rules and regulations affecting the industry.

Except as provided in this paragraph, a retailer is not "engaged in business in this state" based solely on the retailer's convention and trade show activities provided that:

(1) For the period commencing on January 1, 1998 and ending on December 31, 2000, the retailer, including any of his or her representatives, agents, salespersons, canvassers, independent contractors, or solicitors, does not engage in those convention and trade show activities for more than seven days, in whole or in part, in this state during any 12-month period and did not derive more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of gross income from those activities in this state during the prior calendar year;

(2) For the period commencing on January 1, 2001, the retailer, including any of his or her representatives, agents, salespersons, canvassers, independent contractors, or solicitors, does not engage in those convention and trade show activities for more than fifteen days, in whole or in part, in this state during any 12-month period and did not derive more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of net income from those activities in this state during the prior calendar year.

A retailer coming within the provisions of this subdivision is, however, "engaged in business in this state," and is liable for collection of the applicable use tax, with respect to any sale of tangible personal property occurring at the retailer's convention and trade show activities and with respect to any sale of tangible personal property made pursuant to an order taken at or during those convention and trade show activities.

Regulation 1684. (Continued)

(c) RETAILERS NOT ENGAGED IN BUSINESS IN STATE. Retailers who are not engaged in business in this state may apply for a Certificate of Registration – Use Tax. Holders of such certificates are required to collect tax from purchasers, give receipts therefor, and pay the tax to the Board in the same manner as retailers engaged in business in this state. As used in the regulation, the term “Certificate of Registration – Use Tax” shall include Certificates of Authority to Collect Use Tax issued prior to September 11, 1957.

(d) USE TAX DIRECT PAYMENT PERMIT EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES. Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), a retailer who takes a use tax direct payment exemption certificate in good faith from a person holding a use tax direct payment permit is relieved from the duty of collecting use tax from the issuer on the sale for which the certificate is issued. Such certificate must comply with the requirements of Regulation 1699.6, Use Tax Direct Payment Permits.

(e) TAX AS DEBT. The tax required to be collected by the retailer and any amount unreturned to the customer which is not tax but was collected from the customer under the representation that it was tax constitute debts owed by the retailer to the state.

(f) REFUNDS OF EXCESS COLLECTIONS. Whenever the Board ascertains that a retailer has collected use tax from a customer in excess of the amount required to be collected or has collected from a customer an amount which was not tax but was represented by the retailer to the customer as being use tax, no refund of such amount shall be made to the retailer even though the retailer has paid the amounts so collected to the state. Section 6901 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires that any overpayment of use tax be credited or refunded only to the purchaser who made the overpayment.

History: Adopted August 7, 1957, as restatement of previous ruling, effective September 11, 1957.

Amended August 2, 1965, applicable on and after August 1, 1965.

Amended October 8, 1968.

Amended and renumbered November 3, 1969, effective December 5, 1969.

Amended July 27, 1988, effective November 11, 1988. In subdivision (a), included reference to section 6203 of the Revenue and Taxation Code which defines a “retailer engaged in business in this state.”

Amended September 10, 1997, effective November 27, 1997. New third and fourth paragraphs added to subdivision (a).

Adopted September 1, 1999, effective October 5, 1999. Added new un-numbered fifth paragraph to subdivision (a) for provisions of section 6203(e) (Statutes of 1997, Chapter 621) concerning trade show and convention activities by out-of-state retailers. Also added new subdivision (c) for provisions of section 7051.3 (Statutes of 1997, Chapter 702 (SB-110)) concerning exemption certificates for use tax direct pay permits. Relettered old subdivision (c) to (d) and (d) to (e).

Amended May 31, 2001, effective August 1, 2001. New subdivision (b) added. Language “For . . . industry.” added. Language of former fourth unnumbered paragraph of the regulation incorporated as new subdivision (b)(1) and phrase “For . . . 2000,” added. New subdivision (b)(2) added. Ensuing subdivisions redesignated accordingly.

Regulations are issued by the State Board of Equalization to implement, interpret or make specific provisions of the California Sales and Use Tax Law and to aid in the administration and enforcement of that law. If you are in doubt about how the Sales and Use Tax Law applies to your specific activity or transaction, you should write the nearest State Board of Equalization office. Requests for advice regarding a specific activity or transaction should be in writing and should fully describe the facts and circumstances of the activity or transaction.